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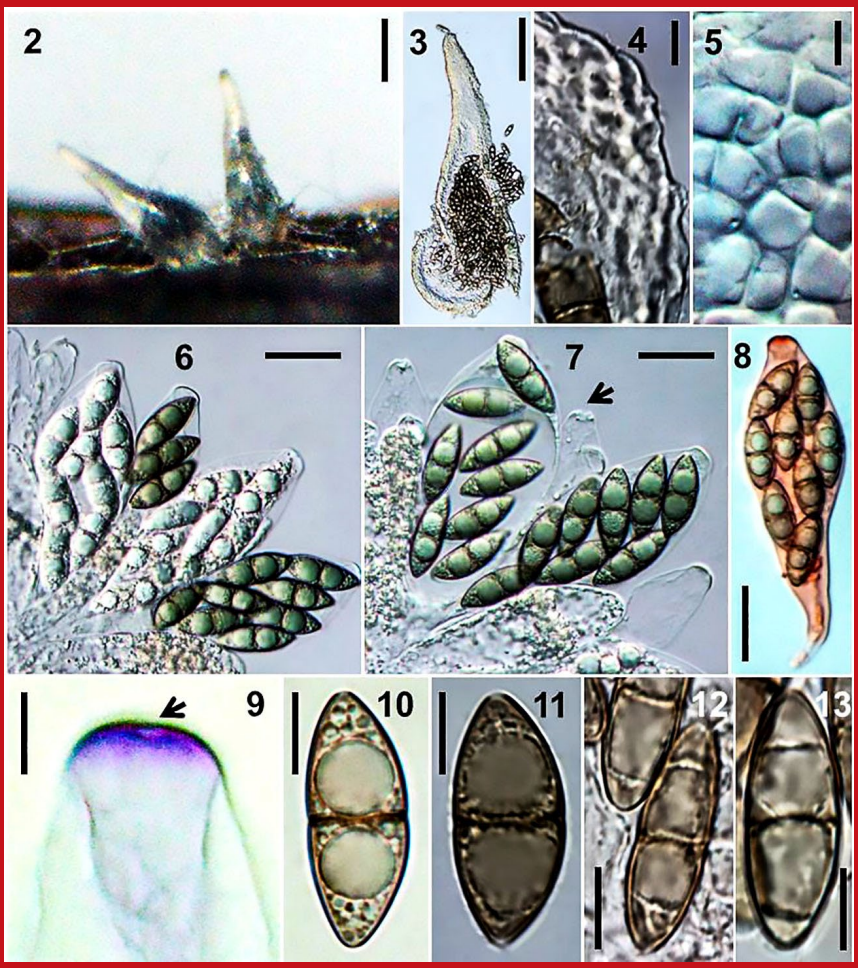

Phaeonectriella alba sp. nov.

(Abdel-Azziz & al.— FIGS 2–13, p. 603)

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Editor-in-Chief

Lorelei L. Norvell

editor@mycotaxon.com
Pacific Northwest Mycology Service
6720 NW Skyline Boulevard
Portland, Oregon 97229-1309 USA

Nomenclature Editor

Shaun R. Pennycook

PennycookS@LandcareResearch.co.nz
Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research
Auckland, New Zealand

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p.o. box 264, Ithaca, NY 14581-0264, USA

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VOLUME ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THREE (4) — TABLE OF CONTENTS

133-4 TABLE OF CONTENTS, NOMENCLATURAL UPDATES, PEERS & EDITORIALS

Nomenclatural novelties & typifications vii
Reviewers viii
From the Editors ix
2019 submission procedures xi

RESEARCH ARTICLES

New reports of the plant pathogens *Aecidium viburni* and *Erysiphe viburni* from Pakistan
A. Ishaq, S. Saleem, N.S. Afshan, A.N. Khalid, A.R. Niazi 551

Pluteus umbrosoides and *P. chrysaegis,* new records from China
Md. Iqbal Hosen, Jiang Xu, Xishen Liang, Tai-Hui Li 559

Five new *Escovopsis* species from Argentina
Jorge Ariel Marfetán, Andrea I. Romero, Matías J. Cafaro, Patricia J. Folgarait 569

Rosellinia angusta and *R. menglana* spp. nov. and two new *Rosellinia* records from China
Wei Li & Lin Guo 591

Phaeonectriella alba sp. nov. from the River Nile, Egypt
Ahmed E. Abdel-Aziz, Sabah S. Mohamed, Ahmed M. Abdel-Raheem†, Mohamed A. Abdel-Wahab 597

New records of myxomycetes from the Comoros Islands
M. Seifou Youssouf & C. Cem Ergül 607

Soleella mirabilis sp. nov. on *Saccharum arundinaceum* from China
Shi-Juan Wang, Xing-Yan Zhao, Yan-Ping Tang, Ghulam Ali Bugti, Ying-Ren Lin 625

Brachyconidiella monilispora, a rare fungus newly recorded from South America
Dioneis Rodrigues Cardoso da Silva, Marcos Fabio Oliveira Marques†, Nadja Santos Vitória, Luis Fernando Pascholati Gusmão 631

Conidiobolus antarcticus, a synonym of *C. osmodes*
Ming-Jun Chen & Bo Huang 635

Cladosporium hebeiense sp. nov., pathogenic on grape leaves in China
Cai-xia Wang, Wei Zhang, Mei Liu, Ji-ye Yan, Xing-hong Li, Yan-min Wei 643

Eighteen species of *Graphidaceae* new to Nepal
Neena Karmacharya, Santosh Joshi, Dalip K. Upreti & Mukesh K. Chettri 655

Sistotrema macrosporum sp. nov. from India
Maninder Kaur, Ramandeep Kaur, Avneet P. Singh, G.S. Dhingra 675

A preliminary study of the yellow *Acarospora* of China
Lazzat Nurtai, Kerry Knudsen, Abdulla Abbas 681

Validation of five corticioid species from eastern Himalaya
G.S. Dhingra & Avneet Pal Singh 693

New additions to Turkish macrofungi from Tokat and Yozgat Provinces
Hakan Işik & İbrahim Türkekul 697

Pluteus losulus, a new record from south China
Md. Iqbal Hosen, Xishen Liang, Jipeng Li, Jiang Xu, Tai-Hui Li 711

Gyalecta caudiospora sp. nov. from China
Ming-Zhu Dou, Xiao-Han Wu, Min Li, Xin Zhao, Ze-Feng Jia 721

Mycobiota (Funga) new to the Mycotaxon website
Checklist of the agaricoid fungi from Paraguay (summary)
A. Flecha Rivas & N. Niveiro 729

publication date for volume one hundred thirty-three (3)

Mycotaxon *for* July–September 2018 (i–xii + 367–550)
was issued on October 29, 2018

Nomenclatural novelties and typifications proposed in Mycotaxon 133(4)

Candelabrochaete himalayana Dhingra
[IF 555616], p. 693
Cladosporium hebeiense C.X. Wang, Xing H. Li & Yan M. Wei
[IF 553970], p. 649
Conohypha grandispora Dhingra
[IF 555617], p. 694
Escovopsis atlas Marfetán, A.I. Romero & Cafaro
[MB 816918], p. 581
Escovopsis catenulata Marfetán, A.I. Romero & Cafaro
[MB 816919], p. 582
Escovopsis longivesica Marfetán, A.I. Romero & Cafaro
[MB 816916], p. 578
Escovopsis primorosea Marfetán, A.I. Romero & Cafaro
[MB 816915], p. 576
Escovopsis pseudoweberi Marfetán, A.I. Romero & Cafaro
[MB 816917], p. 579
Fibulomyces cystoideus Dhingra
[IF 555618], p. 694
Gyalecta caudiospora Z.F. Jia
[FN 570572], p. 724
Paullicorticium indicum Dhingra
[IF 555619], p. 694
Phaeonectriella alba Abdel-Wahab & Abdel-Aziz
[MB 823352], p. 601
Rosellinia angusta Wei Li bis & L. Guo
[FN 570568], p. 591
Rosellinia menglana Wei Li bis & L. Guo
[FN 570569], p. 592
Sistotrema angustisporum Dhingra
[IF 555620], p. 694
Sistotrema macrosporum Man. Kaur, R. Kaur, Avn. P. Singh & Dhingra
[MB 825447], p. 676
Soleella mirabilis S.J. Wang & Y.R. Lin
[MB 825184], p. 626

Reviewers — volume one hundred thirty-three (4)

The Editors express their appreciation to the following individuals who have, prior to acceptance for publication, reviewed one or more of the papers prepared for this quarter.

Ilgaz Akata
Timothy J. Baroni
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Amy Y. Rossman
Marisol Sanchez-Garcia
Hana Ševčíková
B.M. Sharma
Steven L. Stephenson
Yong Wang
Ming Ye
Xiu-Guo Zhang

From the Editors

Good-bye Mycobiota / Herbaria; Hello Funga / Fungaria? Many of you have undoubtedly found yourselves adding "I study fungi" after facing blank looks brought on by your answering "I am a mycologist" when asked what it is you do. As it is obvious that the non-scientific public recognizes 'fungi' better than 'myco-whatever,' we draw your attention to a very convincing paper by Kuhar & al. [IMA Fungus. 2018. 9(2): 71–74] proposing the "Delimitation of Funga as a valid term for the diversity of fungal communities: the Fauna, Flora & Funga proposal (FF&F)."

Recognizing that alliteration is innately pleasing, Kuhar & al. acknowledge that "the term Mycobiota has also been applied to the fungal components of a community and can be considered a synonym of Funga. Although entirely correct, we think that the educational and governmental sectors would better accept a Latinized term in accordance with Fauna and Flora." Having early rejected 'mycoflora' and then spent considerable time mulling over what to call our hosted 'annotated species lists' (shortened to 'weblists')—and despite having finally settled last year on 'mycobiota'—we believe that 'Funga' (and its plural 'Fungae') appeals and are thinking of adopting that word in the future.

In his "Funga and fungarium" Hawksworth (2010. IMA Fungus 1: 9) threw down the gauntlet asking mycologists to assert "their independence from botanists, (other) microbiologists, and zoologists as a part of the long road to increased recognition amongst the life sciences." He also adopted Spooner & Cannon's term ('fungarium' (pl. 'fungaria') "as a counterpart to 'herbarium' (a collection of dried plants)," noting that fungarium surely merited wider adoption.

Although we do suggest using (and will accept) Funga and fungaria in future papers, be assured that we shall not be calling this esteemed publication Fungataxon any time soon!

New requirement for type designation identifiers—Pay heed to the following important information from Nomenclature Editor Pennycook:

"Authors who intend to designate new lectotypes, neotypes, or epitypes are advised of a new requirement. On 1 January 2019, a new article of the nomenclatural code [ICN (Shenzhen) Article F.5.4] came into force, requiring designations of all new types (except holotypes) to include an identifier number issued by one of the recognised repositories (Index Fungorum, MycoBank, or Fungal Names). A type designation published without an identifier will have no priority against any future designation of a type for the same taxon."

The ICN <https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/pages/main/art_f5.html> states: "F.5.4. For purposes of priority (Art. 9.19, 9.20, and 10.5), designation of a type, on or after 1 January 2019, of the name of an organism treated as a fungus under this Code (Pre. 8), is achieved only if an identifier issued by a recognized repository (Art. F.5.3) is cited.

"Note 3. Art. F.5.4 applies only to the designation of lectotypes (and their equivalents under Art. 10), neotypes, and epitypes; it does not apply to the designation of a holotype when publishing the name of a new taxon, for which see Art. F.5.2."

Are FN, MB, and IF necessary for nomenclatural identifiers? We are pleased to report that the three nomenclatural repositories (Fungal Names, MycoBank, and IndexFungorum) are working together smoothly (at least for new additions), placing fungal nomenclature far ahead of others. No longer must we toil in dusty library stacks tracking down early historical names to suss out priorities; these days we are far less likely to commit the unpardonable sin of illegitimately proposing a new taxon with a name already used in a particular genus.

Recently the Nomenclature Committee for Fungi discussed whether alpha-prefixes designating the issuing depository are required for valid publication of a new name.

Strictly speaking, no. Numbers have been assigned in 'batches' to each database, making each number unique and thus not needing a data-base reference to validate the name to which it has been assigned.

However, Mycotaxon will continue to require FN/IF/MB prefixes as part of the identifiers, as it considerably eases finding both nomenclatural and taxonomic information so necessary to our readers.

The delayed Mycotaxon 133(4) contains 18 papers by 63 authors (representing 13 countries) and reviewed by 34 expert reviewers.

Within its pages are 12 species new to science representing *Cladosporium, Gyalecta, Rosellinia,* and *Soleella* from China; *Escovopsis* from Argentina; *Phaeonectriella* from Egypt; and *Sistotrema* from India.

In addition to range extensions and/or new hosts for previously named taxa, we also offer a newly established synonymy in *Conidiobolus* and validation of five Indian corticioid species.

We sincerely apologize for delays caused by the Editor-in-Chief's unanticipated but continual travails with water leaks, remodels, holiday celebrations, and the January 2019 two-week cold virus (among other indignities). Eternally optimistic, we hope to be back on schedule, delivering our next issue on time, much thicker, and in March!

Warm regards,

Lorelei L. Norvell (*Editor-in-Chief*)
Shaun R. Pennycook (*Nomenclature Editor*)
3 February 2019

2019 Mycotaxon submission procedure

Prospective Mycotaxon authors should download the Mycotaxon 2019 guide, review & submission forms, and Mycotaxon sample manuscript by clicking the 'file download page' link on our Instructions to Authors page before preparing their manuscript. This page summarizes our '4-step' submission process.

1—Peer review: Authors first contact two (for journal papers) or three (for mycobiota / fungae) peer reviewers before sending them formatted text & illustration files and the appropriate 2019 Mycotaxon journal or weblist reviewer comment form. Experts return revisions & comments to both the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com> and authors. The authors correct their files before submitting their manuscript to the *Nomenclature Editor*.

2—Nomenclatural review: Email all **error-free** text and illustration files to the *Nomenclature Editor* <PennycookS@LandcareResearch.co.nz>. Place **first author surname** + **genus** + 'Mycotaxon' on the subject line; list title & coauthors and peer reviewer names & Email addresses in the message. The Nomenclature Editor will (i) reply immediately with the accession number and (2) return his notes with suggested revisions to the author(s) and *Editor-in-Chief* after a few weeks.

3—Final submission: Authors should consult experts and thoroughly revise and proof-read manuscripts to prepare error-free text and image files ready for immediate publication. **Label** the final submission email to the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com> and **all** files & forms with **accession number;** attach the **(i)** 2019 submission form, **(ii)** labeled text files, **(iii)** labeled jpg files, and [required] **(iv)** FN, IF, or MB identification verification for each new name or typification. The *Editor-in-Chief* usually contacts all coauthors and expert reviewers within two weeks of final submission, but please wait at least 14 days before sending a follow-up query (without attachments).

4—Final editorial review: Files with errors will be rejected or returned for revision. The *Editor-in-Chief* conducts a final grammatical and scientific review and returns her editorial revisions to all expert reviewers and coauthors for final author approval. Author-approved files are placed in the publication queue.

The PDF proof and bibliographic & nomenclatural index entries will be sent to all coauthors for final inspection. After PDF processing, the *Editor-in-Chief* corrects only PDF editorial/conversion and index entry errors; corrections of all other errors are listed in the Errata of a subsequent issue for no charge. Authors should arrange payment of page charges and optional open access fees with the *Business Manager* <subscriptions@mycotaxon.com> at this time.

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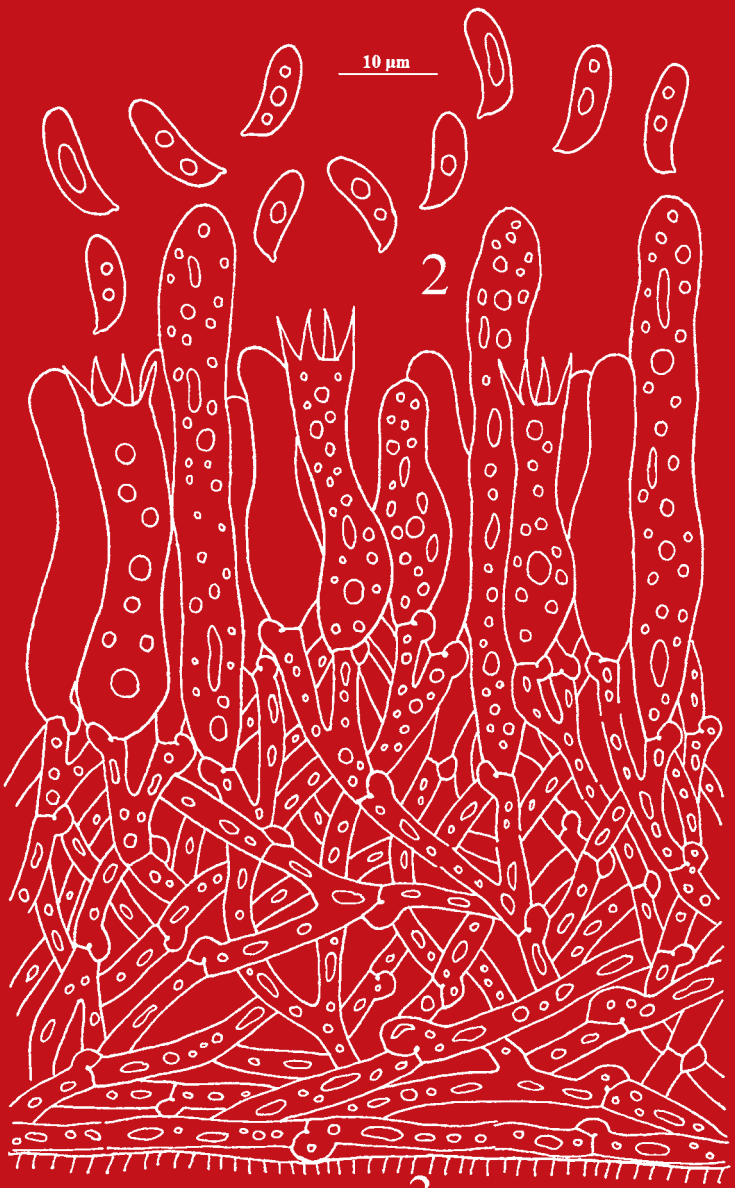

Sistotrema macrosporum sp. nov.

(Maninder Kaur, Artist.— Figs 2,3, p. 678)